

EDITED BY  
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,  
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.CITY OF WASHINGTON.  
APRIL 15, 1854.

Mr. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

## CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House of Representatives passed a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, according to the time they have been in market.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in response to a resolution, communicating additional copies of correspondence relative to the capture and subsequent release of Martin Kosztka.

A condensation of two of the more important letters will be found in our congressional report.

The Senate's amendments to the West Point academy bill were considered, but not disposed of; and the House adjourned till Monday.

## A Sudden Transformation.

Our prudent neighbors of the National Intelligencer, and other whig journals, have been wont to chide us, and those who think with us, for what they regard as our progressive Young American tendencies. We quite shocked many of those who belong to the stand-still school, by several articles which we wrote a few months since, in which we illustrated the difference between "Old Foggym" and "Young America." They accused us of a want of reverence for the illustrious founders of the republic. They accused us of disturbing the repose of the mighty dead, of abandoning the true faith, and running after strange gods. It was in vain that we disclaimed these wild propensities, these irregular, wayward, and rash impulses, that are attributed to those belonging to the school of Young America. In vain did we declare that we were in favor only of proper progress and real improvement. The offence could not be palliated in their eyes. There was no pardon for our transgressions.

Again, because we spoke of territorial expansion, of new acquisitions, and especially of Cuba, we were regarded with the same horror with which good, pious old ladies who spend their days in knitting, reading tracts, and stirring the fire, regard those wicked men who commit burglary, larceny, and highway robbery. But, in these latter days, one greater than ourselves has exhibited a more voracious greed, a wilder ambition, and a more restless longing after territorial acquisitions. It is no less a personage than ex-President Fillmore, who, until lately, has been considered as ice-bound and passionless as mid-winter. We would have as soon expected a genial blaze from a wet blanket, fire from a lump of northern ice, or blood from a turnip, as a frolicsome tendency to Young America and rampant filibusterism from ex-President Fillmore.

But times change and men change with them. Mr. Fillmore seems to have suffered such a change. In a recent speech delivered at Vicksburg during his southern pilgrimage, he is reported to have thus expressed himself:

"In his speech at Vicksburg he spoke of that portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic; not indeed the republic with its present limits; for Canada," said he, "with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye, 'is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in; and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent.' This is quite different from the letter he wrote while President, indicating hostility to the acquisition of Cuba."

Why sleep the thunders of outraged foggydom? If there be one bolt hotter than all the rest, it should be hurled against the head of the rash and roystering ex-President. If we deserved a scolding for our moderate progressive tendencies, he deserves, at least, a reprimand; for the old saying hath it that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

## FUSION.

The man who takes up one pet idea will surely end by espousing the whole hydra-headed round of ideas. The New York Tribune is an exemplification of the truth of this remark. In its insane pursuit of vagaries, in its blind devotion to new-fangled theories and strange and perverse ideas, it loses sight of all that is real, substantial, and useful. But it is not without method in its madness. Whilst it wanders in the mazes of ingenious but crazy thought, it plans with cunning contrivance, and works with unrelaxing perseverance to accomplish its more than useless—its hurtful objects. It seems to be opposed to everything that is settled, regular and useful. It scoffs at well-established systems. It laughs at all that stands approved by the wisdom of ages. Could it carry out its schemes and make the world conform to its views, what a world we should have! Every thing would be turned upside down. Women and men, angels and devils, blacks and whites would all be mixed together in strange confusion. Men who are unsteady in all other things are generally steady in their politics. Those who would not hesitate to commit any crime, from robbing a hen-roost up to murder, will, with remarkable fidelity, adhere to their party. Not so with the Tribune. It values party only so far as it can be made subservient to its insane theories, social, philanthropic, and religious. It so hates the Constitution, it so abhors the institutions of the country, that it would gladly unite with any band to break them down.

Its last exhibition of malevolent madness is of a piece with all its other displays of mischievous insanity. It proposes a union of the whigs with all the abolitionists, freesoilers, fanatics, and imbeciles in one solid body, against the Nebraska bill and in favor of the Missouri restriction. It cares not what the process shall be called, whether "fusion," co-operation," or what not. It is equally indifferent to the name of the proposed organization. Pirates, freebooters, or any other name would answer.

## MR. EVERETT AND THE HULSMANN LETTER.

Up to the present moment we have studiously refrained from admitting anything into our columns in relation to Senator Everett, and the much-talked-of "Hulsmann letter." The charge that Mr. Everett had set up a claim to the authorship of that celebrated letter was made in the columns of the New York Evening Post; and, although the most minute and circumstantial account of the whole affair was given, yet so reckless is the Post in its assertions, so little confidence can be felt in its statements, and so low is our estimate of its character, that we are not willing to take its say-so where the good name of eminent statesmen is implicated, without corroborating witnesses.

We know nothing about the affair; but as it has attracted much attention from the press, and has been made the subject of much remark, we extract the following denial of it from the Boston Courier, of Monday, which paper is said to occupy a confidential relation to the parties concerned:

"THE HULSMANN LETTER.—The special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who, with optics sharp, sees what is not to be seen, has recently been exercising his imagination at the expense of the credulity of his readers, upon a story with regard to the authorship of the celebrated Hulsmann letter, and the authorship thereof, into which he has drawn Mr. Fletcher Webster, and manufactured various circumstances which are without any origin in fact.

"We understand that the whole of his statement in regard to Mr. Everett's correspondence with Mr. F. Webster during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, Mr. Fletcher Webster's reply, confidence and friends, &c., &c., so circumstantially set forth, is wholly without foundation. No such correspondence took place; no such original draught was given by Mr. Fletcher Webster to Mr. Everett; nor did any communication of any sort take place between them on the subject.

"Whether or not Mr. Everett had a hand in the preparation of the Hulsmann letter, we cannot say. It is very likely, certainly, that, being ill at the time, at Franklin, Mr. Webster availed himself of Mr. Everett's ever-ready friendship on that as on other occasions; and the friends of both would be willing the whole world should know the fact, if such were the case, which would be equally honorable to both parties, and show, in the most agreeable light, the confidence and friendship that existed between these two distinguished gentlemen.

"That Mr. Everett, however, is perfectly anxious to make such facts known, or that he procured such draught for publication, or made any publication of it, we do not believe. We have never seen it. It would have been a highly proper thing, certainly, for Mr. Webster's representative to publish the circumstances, and doubtless they will at a proper time, if the facts authorize them to do so; but we can easily see that the statements of the Post correspondent are intended to injure not less the one living statesman than the memory of the other deceased."

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE DANVILLE VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

The Richmond papers announce the election of Vincent Witcher, esq., of Pittsylvania, to the presidency of the Danville Railroad Company. Several other gentlemen were nominated and voted for, but Mr. Witcher received a large majority. He was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. P. Tunstall.

## THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO.

The enemies of the Nebraska bill are sadly given to misrepresentation. The same lack of honesty that leads them to disregard the Constitution and its sacred guarantees, to destroy State equality, and to build up one section on the ruins of another section, leads them to resort to all sorts of false statements of facts, and all sorts of perversions and misrepresentations. They have not advanced a single argument that has not been refuted; they have scarcely made an assertion that has not been disproved.

Hon. George E. Pugh, the new senator from Ohio, whose position on the Nebraska question we have never doubted, was claimed by them as an anti-Nebraska man. He was declared to be one of their bone and flesh of their flesh. It is to be presumed that his opinions on the important subject will no longer be doubted by them since the delivery of his recent speech—a notice of which and of the resolutions passed by the meeting he addressed we extract from one of our exchanges. It is as follows:

"The Hon. George E. Pugh, the new senator elect from Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic Nebraska meeting at Cincinnati on the 6th instant. His speech is spoken of as a powerful vindication of Judge Douglas's bill, and of the great principle of congressional non-intervention and popular sovereignty on which it is based.

"The following are among the resolutions reported and adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That the principle of self-government, as embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bills, marks the progress of the principle of democracy, as conceived and enunciated by the venerated founders of our republic and the national Union; and that with a full understanding of our heavy responsibilities, and in the full confidence of the united support of all who appreciate and would be pleased to see political power secured where it belongs, to the people.

"Resolved, That the national honor has been sustained unsullied for more than three-quarters of a century by the democratic party, as well upon the field of battle as in the halls of legislation; and we are not to be alarmed or deterred by the false cries from the tomb of whiggery, even though they be swelled occasionally by the voice of a live democrat. We violate no compact; we disavow no compromise; neither do we intend to sell any law, however sanctified by time, which in its principle, direct or remote, refuses or denies power to the people.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the amendment to the Nebraska and Kansas bill, which refuses political rights to emigrants not American citizens; for we believe that the pioneers who have achieved independence and liberty should be guaranteed the right, politically as well as physically, to protect their persons and property.

"Resolved, That we have the vigorous enforcement of the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill will quiet the question of slavery for all the future, leaving its adjustment where it properly belongs—to the people.

"Resolved, That we hold the compromises of the Constitution as sacred, and recognize the utmost freedom of opinion and of utterance; but we abhor and here solemnly and emphatically denounce, and will resist to the death, any and every attempt to establish political fanaticism, and proclaim that legitimate democracy can have neither sympathy nor fellowship with it. As we would uphold the principles of democracy, we love and cherish our national Union.

"The position of Mr. Pugh, so entirely misrepresented and reversed on the Nebraska bill, can scarcely be made a question for the future. But when the sheets that have caught up and heralded these misrepresentations exhibit the same alacrity in recalling them? As yet, in none of these quarters, have we seen the slightest allusion to or correction of these partisan inventions."

Another Victim.—The Dunkirk Register states that a young lady, living at Leona, in Chautauque county, has been an inmate of an asylum for the insane several weeks, without any hope for relief. Her wretched condition was produced by the so-called spiritual manifestations.

## TO THE 3,000 ANTI-NEBRASKA CLERGYMEN.—

A rare chance. Sermon for sale!—M. DeBoise, an itinerant lecturer, was lately imprisoned in the Springfield (Massachusetts) jail, for a trivial debt, by the liberal whig publishers of the Republican. While in limbo, he sent forth to the world several unique compositions through the columns of the Post. From one of these we extract the following:

"Yesterday, was the fast day; the time-honored anniversary of prayer and repentance, and I feel obliged to understand that your worthy citizens kept it duly, even to the farthest application of the term; for my own part, the forenoon was all fast with me, but the afternoon was much faster.

"As your readers take special interest in my actions, let me tell them that I began yesterday by composing a sentimental sonnet to an imaginary lady's toe nail, in the style you may frequently notice in your exchanges or periodicals, signed by 'Harry,' 'Rose,' or 'Fanny.' Well, after warming up to this energetic subject, I then, by inspiration, and composed a sermon on the Nebraska question, the copyright of which I am now willing to sell to any politically disposed reverend gentleman in this State, for the small sum of \$5! Pulpit doctrine is coming down in the market."

## THE FRENCH HIPPODROME.

For several days past, groups of gamins and other idlers have been collecting around Judiciary square, watching with much interest the erection of the enclosures for the use of M. Franconi's French hippodrome company, which, with its equipments and horses, has been transferred entire from Madison street, New York, to this city. The hippodrome, (from hippos, horse, and dromos, course,) now nearly completed, compares most favorably with those in Paris and New York, in regard to safety, comfort, and convenience. The space enclosed is two acres; the dimensions being necessary to the grandeur and gorgeousness of the thrilling feats and brilliant olympian games proposed. The arena, beautifully laid off and planted with evergreens, is festooned with tricolor drapery, and is designed in the form of an ellipse. It is 314 feet in diameter from north to south, and extends 214 feet from east to west; the whole area of which is covered by 62,000 square feet of canvas, which is supported by four pole-masts, and sustained still more securely by 46 supporters. The tribunes, or seats, are securely adjusted, and unusually strengthened by oblique braces and uprights. The seats and approaches are carpeted, and plainly but tastefully painted and decorated, and will probably accommodate, comfortably seated, from about 4,000 to 5,000 spectators.

From the expenditures already made, the enterprising proprietors seem determined to spare no exertions to render this place of amusement worthy of the patronage of the elite of our city. In fine, every possible attention to comfort, safety, and enjoyment, has been bestowed, and the entertainment will be of such a character that the most fastidious can have no cause of complaint.

In most places of public amusement, one of the usual inconveniences has been the want of a proper degree and arrangement of light; in this respect nothing has been omitted to supply the desideratum; for Mr. John Reese, one of our most skillful artisans, to whom has been entrusted the fitting up and superintendence of the gas department, has made the most extensive preparations for the brilliant illumination of the arena, tribunes, offices, approaches, and dressing apartments, of this gigantic establishment. This end is attained by the introduction of from eight hundred to one thousand gas burners, so well arranged, that notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon a proper distribution of light, the tasteful and artistic ornaments of the arena and the decorative details of the war-chariots, triumphal cars, and equestrian equipments, will be exhibited to the best advantage. That the fixtures will be so arranged, by Mr. Reese, as to prevent any leakage and the consequent diffusion of the disagreeable odor of the illuminating agent to the annoyance of the spectators, is indicated by his highly satisfactory work in the Patent Office, President's House, the United States Insane Hospital, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The troupe is composed of eighty performers, chiefly from the original company at the Hippodrome in Paris, and whose reputation had been established there and subsequently at New York. The magnificent stud of trained horses, seventy in number, is unsurpassed; the ostrich races, reindeer driven in chariots, ostriches ridden by boys, and the medieval tournaments, with steel-clad knights in brilliant trappings and gorgeous display, will afford our citizens an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration here of the classic diversions instituted by the ancient Grecians and Romans in honor of their gods and heroes. These national games were held in such esteem, that the victors were highly venerated and carried home in triumphal cars, crowned with laurels, and maintained at the public expense.

The style of amusement proposed by M. Franconi is so far superior in excellence and splendor to that heretofore in vogue, that its successful introduction to the people of our city must result in amusement as well as instruction. Here we have renewed the thrilling and heroic exploits of the Olympian, Pythian, and Nemean games, and the usual mythological and classical allusions of Homer will be given on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, previous to the general opening to the public.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

A Remarkable Reconciliation.—The last Williamsburg (Va.) Gazette states that, a short time ago, while Rufin's band, from Richmond, was playing at the Eastern Institute asylum in that place, for the gratification and amusement of the inmates, one of them, a negro woman, who had been confined to the hospital for many years, suddenly stepped forward, and pointing out a member of the band, exclaimed: "There is my son, whom I have not seen since he was two years old." The musician was greatly surprised at first; but, upon inquiry, he was convinced that his mother stood before him—a being that he had never before known, and whom he had no recollection of ever having seen. We understand he asked permission of the board of directors to have his parent restored to him, which was granted, and he has taken her home to Richmond, after confinement in the hospital twenty-three years.

The Ocean Telegraph.—The St. John's (N. B.) Post states that "all doubt has now been dispelled relative to the completion of the important enterprise of erecting the electric telegraph between England and America. David Dudley Field, Cyrus W. Field, and Chandler White, of New York, accompanied by F. N. Gibbons, esq., arrived at St. John's a few days since, with a view of making arrangements for the commencement of the work." Professor Morse and Lieut. Maury are among the directors of the company.

## Congressional.

## THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

## In Senate—Friday, April 14, 1854.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned until Monday.

## House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution passed on the 4th instant, transmitting all the correspondence relating to the seizure and release of Martin Kosztka, at Smyrna. Nearly all of the information has heretofore been published. Several letters, however, in addition to those already in print, accompany the message of the President. We extract the following from those documents.

Captain Ingraham, in writing to the Navy Department, under date of Smyrna, July 3, 1853, says:

"I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me by this act, (relative to Kosztka's release) but after Mr. Brown had informed me that Kosztka had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and foreworn all allegiance to Russia, that he was an American citizen, and had been under the protection of the legation at Constantinople, I could not hesitate to believe he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death; for, if Kosztka had been taken up Trieste, his fate was sealed; and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not using the power in my hands to protect him, for fear of doing too much?"

The easy manner also in which he was given up, and the convenience that he would be held by a third party until his nationality could be established, is evidence that they were not sure of their ground.

"Should my conduct be approved, it will be one of the most successful measures of the administration, saved this gallant man from a cruel and ignominious death. On the other hand, should the course I have pursued be disavowed, I must bow to the decision of my superiors, and submit to the consequences to me, I shall feel I have done my best to support the honor of the flag, and not allow a citizen to be oppressed who claimed at my hands the protection of the flag."

The President desired that upon all occasions, and in all parts of the globe visited by the American navy the rights and property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance, and protected with energy. But he with no less earnestness enjoins it upon the officers and crews of our ships to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infringement of the laws of nations, and scrupulously regard the rights of others.

"I deem it proper at present to content myself by assuring you that the prudence, promptness, and spirit which marked the part you bore in the transaction of the Kosztka case, has been fully appreciated. It is a matter of gratification that the affair terminated without a resort to collision and bloodshed.

The President desired that upon all occasions, and in all parts of the globe visited by the American navy the rights and property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance, and protected with energy. But he with no less earnestness enjoins it upon the officers and crews of our ships to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infringement of the laws of nations, and scrupulously regard the rights of others.

The message and accompanying documents were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having for its object the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, according to the time they have been in market.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 72, nays 08.

Mr. COX moved that it be laid upon the table; but the motion was not sustained—yeas 00, nays 80.

The bill was then passed—yeas 83, nays 04.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the rules be suspended. He said if the motion should prevail, he would have to leave to the House the appropriation bill, and to take up the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. Edgerton moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill.

The SPEAKER asked if this was private bill day, the last-named motion was first in order.

The question was put and decided in the affirmative.

So the House resolved itself into committee on the private bill, Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, in the chair.

The bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Elijah Beebe, was considered and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee next took up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade.

Mr. CHANDLER commenced a speech in favor of it, by way of introduction.

Mr. CLINGMAN, who, after saying that this was Good Friday, and that it was time for the committee to rise, made a motion to that effect.

The bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Elijah Beebe was passed.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, the House again went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Jones, of New York, in the chair), and considered the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point military academy, the question pending being on agreeing to the Senate's amendments thereto.

That appropriation of \$20,000 for the repairs of the riding-hall was discussed for a short time, when on motion of Mr. HAVEN, the committee rose.

That gentleman then offered a resolution to limit the debate on the bill; but before taking the question thereon.

The House adjourned until Monday.

PRESENTATION OF A MEMORIAL.

By Mr. BEHNHISEL. The memorial of the gentlemen of the Territory of Utah in relation to the Pacific railroad. Referred to the select committee of thirteen.

San Diego Herald.—A gleam of California sun comes to us through the columns of the San Diego Herald, which is published by Mr. Phoenix, who has left the funny things and fanciful things of life to go and forget them all in matrimony. The paper is enriched slightly by "Dora," during the absence of the best editor, and the following series of questions and answers on profound topics occur in the number of the paper for February 4, purporting to be extracted from a new dialogue between the late Professor S. S. Quizzis, L. L. D., of Santa Cruz:

Questions in Geology.—Question. Which is the oldest rock? Answer—"The rock of ages."

Q. What is a dangerous formation? A. Traps. Answer.—The dangerous formation is on top of the Algonquian's A. Oysters.

Q. What do you understand by Geusia? A. A brother's daughter.

Q. What is blue or produced by Wackes? A. Black and blue.

Q. What is meant by boulders? A. The comparative of bold.

Q. Where are fissures found? A. Near the sea.

Q. What remarkable fissure is in San Francisco? A. Aleixina.

Minerology.—Q. What forms pudding-stone? A. It is composed of pebbles of granite.

Q. Gin-stones? A. Sardonyx.

Q. What stone used in Irish manufactures? A. The blarney stone.

Q. What mineral frequently used by Germans? A. Onyx.

Chemistry.—Q. What is Prussian-blue? A. A drunken Dutchman.

Q. What is precipitate? A. Santa Anna's retreat.

Q. What is ultra marine? A. Commodore Stockton.

Q. What chemist is not to be believed? A. Liebig.

Q. What chemical product formed a considerable article of trade in California at one time? A. Oryz.

Q. What exchanged for a Bullion.

Metallurgy.—Q. What is the best copper? A. "Superior copper."

Q. What is brass? A. Assurance.

Q. What is the best method of producing iron? A. Because it is found in pigs.

Q. How do you try the temper of iron? A. By making it steel.

Q. What cast steel? A. A kind of soap.

Q. By what people is it not known? A. Castilians.

Electricity.—Q. What is a "battery"? A. Grounds indicated by lightning.

Q. How is a battery charged? A. By fines and costs.

Q. How do you give a shock? A. By calling a lady on.

Q. What is a positive pole? A. Kosziusko.

## From the Charleston Mercury.

## Southern and Western Commercial Convention.

## Convention.

TUESDAY, April 11, 1854.—The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by the president, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary.

The president submitted a letter from the committee of arrangements, requesting the delegates to wear their badges; stating that the reception-room is open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.; and requesting the committee of the convention to use the reception-room when the theatre is occupied.

On motion by Mr. Okey, of Louisiana, the president was requested to furnish the president's secretary with a copy of his address on taking the chair as president, that the same may be published with the proceedings of this convention.

Mr. Conner, of South Carolina, presented a letter from J. B. De Bow, esq., and other papers, which were read, and on his motion, were referred to the committee on business.

Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, announced that Messrs. A. L. Shottwell and W. H. Standford, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamilton Smith, of Indiana, had arrived, and moved that their names be entered on the list of delegates, and that they be appointed members of the committee on business.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted resolutions in favor of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, which upon his motion were laid upon the table to be taken up to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, when Mr. J. will address the convention on the subject.

Mr. Myers, of Virginia, submitted resolutions for the establishment of lines of steamers to Europe from southern cities, which he accompanied with some remarks upon the subject. The resolutions were referred.

Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, presented resolutions in favor of a Pacific railroad; which were referred.

Mr. Coleman, of Alabama, submitted resolutions in reference to the establishment of southern mail routes, and the employment of slave labor: referred.

Mr. Coleman, of Mississippi, submitted resolutions in favor of the railroad bills which have passed the United States Senate, and are now before the House of Representatives.

Mr. Norcross, of Georgia, submitted resolutions in favor of attracting foreign capital to the south, which, after some explanatory remarks by Mr. N., were referred.

Mr. Pike, of Arkansas, submitted resolutions in favor of a Pacific railroad, which, after some remarks, were referred.

On motion by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Rhea, of Texas, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, were appointed vice-presidents for their States respectively.

Mr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, submitted resolutions in reference to the mining interests of the south and a general system of coinage; which, after some remarks, were referred.

Mr. Tift, of Georgia, presented resolutions in reference to a general system of railroads in the south.

On motion by Mr. Printup, of Georgia, it was ordered that hereafter, at the commencement of the sessions of the convention, the States should be called on in alphabetical order for resolutions. Mr. P. submitted resolutions recommending liberal grants by southern States to railroads: referred.

Mr. Hart, of South Carolina, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report on the deficiencies and irregularities of the mail service, foreign and domestic, in the southern States, and the proper remedy: referred.

Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution for the remission or reduction of the duty on railroad iron: referred.

Mr. Tift, of Georgia, submitted a resolution directing the committee to report upon the mode of a State's protecting itself against violation of her constitutional or natural rights: referred.

Mr. McGinsey, of Louisiana, submitted resolutions recommending the south to patronize their own merchants, &c.: referred.

Mr. Morton, of Georgia, offered resolutions in favor of the appointment of commissioners to mediate between the belligerent powers of Europe, which he accompanied by some remarks. He was followed by Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, on the same subject, and the resolutions were referred.

Mr. Ayer, of South Carolina, offered a resolution in favor of the encouragement of immigration: referred.

Mr. Underwood, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution for the support a press to advocate the objects of the convention: referred.

Mr. Randall submitted a resolution in favor of establishing and patronizing southern lines of steamers: referred.

On motion by Mr. Lawton, of South Carolina, it was ordered that gentlemen address the convention from the rostrum whenever they are called upon.

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that the convention be opened daily with prayer. Adopted.

Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, submitted a memorial on education: referred.

Mr. Gibbs, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution in favor of chartered companies to establish steamship and sailing lines of packets from southern cities: referred.

Mr. Price, of Florida, submitted a resolution in favor of a railroad across Peninsula of Florida. Referred.

Mr. Wilcox, of Tennessee, offered a resolution in favor of negotiating with China for the introduction of cotton and tobacco. Referred.

Mr. Underwood, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution in favor of the adoption of a constitution for the convention as a permanent body: referred.

Mr. Combs, of Kentucky, presented the resolutions of the chamber of commerce of Louisville, asking that the next meeting of the convention may be held in that city: referred.

Mr. Brownlow, in response to a general call, addressed the convention briefly on the subject of Cuba and temperance, whereupon the convention adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 o'clock.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—

KILLER.—We learn from the Vernon (Ohio) Transcript, that Mr. Paul Gulger, a resident of the town of Vernon, while on his way from Syracuse to Mantua, in Onondaga county, the first of last week, observed a man coming out of the woods which skirted the road, at a little distance behind him, swinging carelessly a pocket handkerchief, which seemed to contain some weight in the end. As Mr. G. had some money with him, (he having received about \$400 from the Bank of Vernon a day or two before,) he was suspicious of the fellow's movements, and as circumstances afterwards warranted, not without cause. He, therefore, took his knife out of his pocket, and finding it in order, kept it in his hand.